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COMPILED BY

EDGAR H. STURTEVANT

Director of the Linguistic Institute, Yale University

This Bulletin may be obtained of the Linguistic Institute,
Box 1849, Yale Station, New Haven, or of the Secretary
of the Society, Professor Roland G. Kent, University of
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Founded 1924

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The Linguistic Society of America was founded in December, 1924, for the advancement of the scientific study of language. The Society plans to promote this aim by bringing students of language together in its meetings, and by publishing the fruits of research. It has established a quarterly journal, a series of language monographs, and a series of language dissertations; the last two will appear at irregular intervals, according to the material offered to the Committee on Publications and the funds available for the purpose. Members will receive all in return for the annual dues of Five Dollars.

Membership in the Society is not restricted to professed scholars in linguistics. All persons, whether men or women, who are in sympathy with the objects of the Society, are invited to give it their assistance in furthering its work. Application for membership should be made to the Secretary, Professor Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

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This Journal is published quarterly by the Linguistic Society of America. Members of the Society receive it without extra charge, three dollars of the annual dues being appropriated for this purpose; to others, its price is five dollars per annum. Subscriptions and other business communications should be addressed to Language, or to Roland G. Kent, Treasurer, L. S. A., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Manuscripts for publication should be sent to George Melville Bolling, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LINGUISTIC INSTITUTE

CONDUCTED BY THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

SECOND SESSION, JULY 8 TO AUGUST 16, 1929

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Purpose: The Linguistic Institute was founded to encourage research and study in linguistic science. It is ready to cooperate as far as possible with any scholar or group of scholars in any undertaking that seems likely to increase our knowledge or to encourage the pursuit of knowledge. A history of the Institute may be found in Bulletin No. 2 of the Linguistic Society of America, which may be obtained at ten cents a copy from Professor R. G. Kent, Secretary of the Society, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Research: The Institute stands sponsor for certain work on the American Indian languages supervised by a committee, of which Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University is chairman, and which is financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. In 1928 work was done on the following languages: Wappo, Chipewyan, Tonkawa, Yuchi, Nooksak, Kalapuya, Molale, Quileute, Tuscarora, Pawnee, Dakota, Atsugewi, and Zufi. During 1929 Jaime de Angulo will work on Kalapuya and Achomawi, Melville Jacobs on Kalapuya and Molale, Harry Hoijer on Tonkawa, and Guenter K. Wagner on Yuchi. Other projects are being arranged.

Conference and Study: A second summer session of the Linguistic Institute will be held from July 8 to August 16, 1929, at New Haven, where Yale University has again placed dormitories, classrooms, and library at our disposal.

The intention is to provide for students of linguistic science facilities

similar to those afforded biologists at Woods Hole. Scholars who wish to carry on their own researches where they will have access to the needed books, and where they can experience the stimulus of discussion with scholars of similar interests, will find the Institute of advantage. There will be courses for graduate students, for high school and college teachers of language who feel the need of acquaintance with linguistic science or with the history of a particular language or group of languages, and also for scholars who wish to familiarize themselves with more or less remote bits of linguistic territory in the most economical way. The session of the Institute will last six weeks; but scholars may pursue their researches on the spot during all or any part of the summer.

Fees: Each member of the Institute, except instructors, is subject to an Institute Fee of twenty dollars; this is to cover printing, postage, and other overhead expenses. Those who enroll for one course or more will also be subject to a Tuition Fee of fifty-five dollars. Both fees are payable on or before the first day of the session.

Living Expenses: Suites in Yale dormitories will be available both for men and for women. Most of these suites consist of two bedrooms and a study, so that two persons must be assigned to a suite. Occupants must furnish bedding and towels. The rental will be \$4 per week for each occupant. Rooms in town may be had for \$4 per week and up. Double rooms cost \$6 per week and up. Furnished apartments may be secured at corresponding rates. Meals may be had at an average cost of about 60 cents. Application for accommodations, with specifications of the kind desired, should be made to the Director.

Public Meetings: About twice a week during the session there will be public meetings for the consideration of topics connected with linguistic science. Several of these meetings will be devoted to a single address each, and an open discussion of the ideas propounded by the speaker. Other meetings will be devoted to the reading and discussion of brief papers. Any member of the Linguistic Society of America and any person who is to be a member of the Institute may, before June 1, 1929, submit an abstract of a paper that he would like to read at one of these meetings. As far as time permits, such persons will receive places on the program of the session.

Credit: It is the practice of the graduate schools to give credit for work done in the Linguistic Institute upon the terms that apply to work done in another graduate school of recognized standing.

Classes: Unless otherwise noted, classes will meet five times a week. Two courses are expected to occupy a student's entire time. From the descriptions printed below, students will probably be able to determine which courses they can pursue most profitably, but the Director will be glad to confer with them by letter.

Books: Since most of the required books are not kept in stock at the book stores, students should order them at least three weeks ahead, and foreign books should be ordered six weeks ahead. They may be ordered through the Yale Cooperative Corporation, 237 Elm St., New Haven; or Whitlock's Book Store, Inc., 219 Elm St., New Haven. Foreign books may be ordered from G. Reuschel, Room 412, 155 Court St., New Haven.

Registration: All who intend to become members of the Institute are requested to notify the Director as soon as they conveniently can, and to inform him which courses, if any, they expect to follow.

Address: All inquiries should be addressed to the Linguistic Institute, Box 1849 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

COURSES

Introduction to Linguistic Science. Mr. Prokosch.—A survey of the history of the science; a classification of languages with special consideration of the Indo-European group; phonetic trend, phonetic law, and analogical drift; word structure, principles of etymology, outline of comparative syntax. Reading knowledge of German and French essential, acquaintance with Latin and Greek desirable.

Philological Phonetics. Mr. Russell.—Special attention will be paid to recent x-ray and other experimental evidence which tends to disprove certain of the traditional ideas as to tongue position in the pronouncing of vowels and also of continuant and stop consonants.

Experimental Phonetics. Mr. Russell.—Individual research upon problems of interest to the members of the course; especially problems presented by language intonation, poetic rhythm or metrics, stress or accent, etc. Some recently devised apparatus, which considerably facilitates such investigation, will be available.

Psychology of Language. Mr. Esper.—The biological and social basis of language; development of speech in the child; the behavior principles involved in linguistic classification and in analogic change; the relations between linguistic and manual behavior; the experimental approach to linguistic problems.

The Sociological Study of Language; A Seminar. Mr. Saleski.—An attempt (1) to define the place of the study of language in the field of Sociology, (2) to build up a systematic outline of sociological problems in language, (3) to determine a general method of attacking these problems, (4) to enter on the investigation of a few such problems, as circumstances may permit.

Sanskrit. Mr. Edgerton.—Elements of the grammar. Lectures on the phonology and morphology from the historic and comparative standpoint. Analysis of easy texts. Text-books: Whitney, *Sanskrit Grammar*, 2nd ed., Leipzig and Boston; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, Boston.

Introduction to the Language of the Veda. **Mr. Edgerton.**—Reading of selected hymns of the *Rigveda*, with grammatical and exegetical analysis. Some knowledge of Sanskrit is a prerequisite. Students should procure A. A. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar for Students*, Oxford (Clarendon), 1916, and A. Hillebrandt, *Vedachrestomathie*, Berlin (Wiedmannsche Buchhandlung), 1885. The last named, and perhaps both books, will have to be ordered from Europe in advance; prospective students who may be unable to secure Hillebrandt will please communicate directly with the instructor.

Introduction to the Avestan Language and Literature. **Mr. Jackson.**—Five hours a week; Mon. and Wed., 3-5; Fri., 3-4. This course is intended primarily for beginners who are taking or have taken Sanskrit or equivalent languages; but it may include also advanced students who have had some Avestan and desire to review or pursue the subject further along special lines to be suggested. Text-books: Jackson, *Avesta Grammar*; Jackson, *Avesta Reader*. (Both of these may be obtained through the Columbia University Press, New York.)

Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin. **Mr. Kent.**—An introduction to Indo-European comparative grammar, with especial reference to the classical languages. A knowledge of Greek and Latin is assumed. Students must be able to read scientific German and French. Required books: M. Niedermann, *Outlines of Latin Phonetics*, edited by Strong and Stewart, New York (Dutton), 1910; J. Wright, *Comparative Grammar of the Greek Language*, New York (Oxford University Press), 1912.

Beginning Greek for Linguists. **Mr. Bolling.**—The course is planned for those interested in Linguistics who have so far not availed themselves of the opportunities to acquire a knowledge of Greek. It will endeavor to lead to some facility in reading the language of the Homeric Poems, but attention will also be given to tracing the development of the language from Indo-European. Students should provide themselves with T. D. Seymour, *First Six Books of the Iliad*, Boston (Ginn and Company), Revised Edition, and Hermann Hirt, *Handbuch der griechischen Laut- und Formenlehre*², Heidelberg (Carl Winters' Universitätsbuchhandlung), 1912. Prerequisite: a reading knowledge of German.

Greek Dialects. **Mr. Petersen.**—A study of the characteristics of the Greek dialects, their relation to each other, and the light shed by

them on the history of the Greek Language. Reading of selected dialect inscriptions. A reading knowledge of Attic or Homeric Greek is presupposed. Required book: Buck, *Introduction to the Study of the Greek Dialects*, Boston (Ginn), revised edition.

The Language of the Homeric Poems. Mr. Bolling.—The course will consist partly of lectures and partly of a linguistic discussion of the twenty-fourth book of the *Iliad* in the manner of E. Hermann, *Sprachwissenschaftlicher Kommentar zu ausgewählten Stücken aus Homer*, Heidelberg, 1914. Special problems will be assigned for investigation to such students as desire them, and opportunity will be given for the presentation and criticism of the results attained. Students will be expected to be able to read the Homeric dialect, and also scientific German and French. Students should own a text of the poems, preferably Ludwich, *Homeric Carmina*, Leipzig, 1889–1907.

Oscan and Umbrian. Mr. Sturtevant.—The interpretation of the chief documents, with particular attention to the light which they throw on the history of Latin and of the other Indo-European languages. Prerequisites: some acquaintance with the method of linguistic science, and ability to read German works on grammar. Text-book: Buck, *Grammar of Oscan and Umbrian*, Boston (Ginn).

Latin Phonology and Morphology. Mr. Kent.—An introduction to the history of the Latin language, down to early imperial times, with especial attention to changes visible within Latin itself. Prerequisite: a good knowledge of the usual Latin forms, syntax, and vocabulary. Required books: E. H. Sturtevant, *Pronunciation of Greek and Latin* (University of Chicago Press), 1920; M. Niedermann, *Outlines of Latin Phonetics*, edited by Strong and Stewart, New York (Dutton), 1910.

Vulgar Latin. Mr. Müller.—An introduction to the phonology, morphology, and syntax of the post-classic documents. The development of the popular language will be studied in texts written in various parts of the Roman Empire. The prerequisites are a knowledge of Latin and a reading knowledge of German. Text-books: C. H. Grandgent, *An Introduction to Vulgar Latin*, Boston (Heath), 1907; W. Heraeus, *Die Appendix Probi*, 1899; W. Meyer-Lübke, *Einführung in das Studium der Romanischen Sprachwissenschaft*, dritte Auflage, Heidelberg (Winter), 1920; W. Heraeus, *Silviae vel potius Aetheriae Peregrinatio ad Loca Sancta*, zweite Auflage, Heidelberg (Winter), 1921; P. Taylor, *The Latinity of the Liber Historiae Francorum*, New York, 1924.

Old French Phonology. Mr. Jenkins.—Latin origins of the Old French tonic vocalism, with practice on unpublished manuscript materials (*Partonopeus de Blois*). Prerequisite: a reading knowledge of Old French. Textbooks: Schwan-Behrens, *Grammaire de l'ancien Français, Traduction française par Oscar Bloch*, 3d éd., Leipzig, 1923; Hermann Suchier, *Die Französische und Provenzalische Sprache, zweite Auflage*, Strassburg (Karl J. Trübner), 1906. Desirable also for students is H. Suchier, *Les Voyelles toniques du Vieux Français, Traduction de l'Allemand par Ch. Guerlin de Guer*, Paris, 1906 (out of print), or the German original, Halle (Niemeyer), 1893.

Linguistic Geography of France. Mr. Müller.—A study of some of the works of Gilliéron, Roques, Gauchat, Jaberg, Jud, and others. Students should have a reading knowledge of French and German. Text-book: Jaberg-Jud, *Der Sprachatlas als Forschungsinstrument*, Halle (Niemeyer), 1928.

History of the French Language Since the Middle Ages. Mr. Richardson.—Study of the development from Old French through the transition and classical period into Modern French. Lectures and illustrative readings in texts of the various periods.

Old Spanish. Mr. Richardson.—Spanish historical grammar with readings from the *Cid* and Juan Ruiz. Required book: R. Menéndez Pidal, *Manual Elemental de Gramática Histórica Española*, fifth edition, Madrid, 1925.

Old Irish. Mr. Dunn.—This course will serve as an introduction to Celtic Philology. It will consist of an outline of the grammar of Old Irish, a study of some Ogham inscriptions and of selections from the glosses and from the earliest literary texts. If desired, e.g. by students of the Latin language, a few lessons will be devoted to Gaulish. The course will be so arranged that a reading knowledge of French and German, while desirable, will not be necessary. Text-books: Pokorny, *A Historical Reader of Old Irish* (Niemeyer, Halle, 1923); Strachan, *Old Irish Paradigms and Selections from the Old Irish Glosses* (Hodges, Figgis and Co., Dublin, 1909); Strachan, *Stories from the Táin* (*ibid.*, 1908).

Middle Irish. Mr. Dunn.—This course presupposes some knowledge of Old Irish, but, if need be, it will be shaped in accordance with the needs of beginners. It will consist of an outline of the grammar of Middle

Irish, with references both to the older and to the more modern forms of the language, the interpretation of portions of the heroic saga and of ecclesiastical texts, and a palaeographic and linguistic study of a short text from a photograph of the manuscript. Text-books: Dottin, *Manuel d'Irlandais Moyen* (Champion, Paris, 1913); Bergin and Meyer, *Anecdota from Irish Manuscripts*, Vol. III (Dublin and Halle, 1910).

Comparative Germanic Grammar. Mr. Collitz.—Introduction and selected chapters. Comparative Germanic Grammar may be said to embrace two different lines of comparative studies. For it includes on the one hand a comparison with each other of the various Germanic languages—especially in their earliest accessible stages—with the aim of reconstructing the features of their common ancestor, i.e., the Primitive Germanic (*Urgermanisch*); and on the other hand a comparison of the Germanic with the cognate Indo-European languages, or—as we may put it—an attempt to ascertain the relation of Primitive Germanic to the Indo-European parent speech. While either line of comparison may be pursued independently, it is rather the combination of the two which has proved so profitable to Germanic Philology. The present course can hardly be expected to cover fully the whole field. However, it will include (1) a general survey of the languages constituting the Germanic group and the Indo-European family, together with a brief account of the comparative study of these languages, (2) a study in detail of selected topics, such as the Germanic Vocalism (including the theory of 'Ablaut' and 'Umlaut'), Grimm's and Verner's Laws, the so-called Strong and Weak Declension and Conjugation, etc. While students may find an acquaintance with languages like Sanskrit, Greek, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon or Old High German helpful, no special requirements will be made beyond a reading knowledge of one language (preferably German or Greek) in addition to Modern English and Latin. Owing to the unique position held among the Germanic languages by Gothic, Jos. Wright's *Grammar of the Gothic Language* (Oxford, Clarendon Press), a manual including sections on comparative grammar, will be used as a text-book.

Gothic. Mr. Roedder.—As Gothic is the oldest branch of Germanic languages, and as the chief Gothic monument, Wulfila's translation of the Bible, is preserved in unusual fullness and model accuracy, the language is suited for study not only for its own sake but as the logical introduction to Germanic philology in general. Students of Gothic should possess a knowledge of Latin, and at least some knowledge of

German; a knowledge of Greek, while not indispensable, is very desirable, and some acquaintance with Old English is very helpful. Text-book: Wilhelm Braune's Gothic Grammar, either in the latest edition of the German original (*Gotische Grammatik, mit Lesestücken und Wortverzeichnis*, Halle, Niemeyer, 1920), which may be obtained from A. Bruderhausen, 47 West 47th St., New York City, or the English translation by Gerhard Balg (*A Gothic Grammar*, with selections for reading and a glossary, Milwaukee, 1895; containing also very helpful notes), which may be obtained from Roland H. Balg, Mayville, Wisconsin, for \$1.35 (plus postage).

Old Norse. Mr. Malone.—An introduction to the subject. Some knowledge of at least one other Old-Germanic dialect, preferably Gothic, is a prerequisite. E. V. Gordon's *Introduction to Old Norse* (Oxford) will be used as a text-book.

The Study of Dialects, and the Geography of the Dialects of Germany. Mr. Roedder.—While designed primarily for students of Germanic philology, this course would be found helpful also by students of Romance languages, as the principles underlying the study of living speech, exemplified by the dialects, over against the written form of the literary language, remain the same everywhere. Dialect research, long regarded as a by-way of linguistics and left to amateurish exploitation, is now acknowledged to be one of the highways, if not indeed the royal road, to the understanding of the living language, and presents problems too numerous to mention here. Students should obtain a copy of Hans Reis, *Die deutschen Mundarten* (Sammlung Goeschen 605), Berlin and Leipzig, 1920, and of Alfred Götze, *Proben hoch- und niederdeutscher Mundarten*, Bonn, 1922. A separate of an article on *Linguistic Geography* that appeared in *The Germanic Review*, vol. I, October, 1926, will be mailed to prospective registrants by the author on request (address E. C. Roedder, 83 Bascom Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin).

Historical Syntax of the German Language. Mr. Curme.—This course is not intended as a systematic outline of the history of German Syntax. Attention is directed chiefly to important characteristic features of present-day German, which are studied in the light of older conditions. Text-books: Braune, *Althochdeutsche Grammatik*, Halle, 1925; Paul, *Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik*, Halle, 1919; Curme, *Grammar of the German Language*, New York, 1922.

Old English. Mr. Malone.—A systematic study of the phonology and morphology with reference to the development from Germanic and West Germanic, and to the changes which took place within the Old-English period and produced Middle English. Some knowledge of Old English is a prerequisite to the work. Knowledge of Gothic is also highly desirable.

Historical Syntax of the English Language. Mr. Curme.—This course is not intended as a systematic outline of the history of English syntax. Attention is directed chiefly to important characteristic features of present-day English, which are studied in the light of older conditions. Text-books: Wright, *Elementary Old English Grammar*, Oxford, 1923; Wright, *Elementary Middle English Grammar*, Oxford, 1923; Curme, *College English Grammar*, Johnson Publishing Co., Richmond, Va., 1925.

American Pronunciation. Mr. Kurath.—A study of the main types of cultivated American pronunciation and of some specimens of popular dialect. Analysis of the sounds and their geographic distribution. Accentuation. The recording of American speech in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association, with the aid of phonograph and dictaphone. A method for the systematic investigation of American pronunciation. Historical connections of American pronunciation with British pronunciation. Text-books: J. S. Kenyon, *American Pronunciation*, Ann Arbor (Wahr), 1924; Daniel Jones, *An Outline of English Phonetics*, New York (Stechert), 1922.

Lithuanian and Church Slavonic. Mr. Prokosch.—An introduction to Balto-Slavic comparative grammar, based on the reading of Lithuanian and Church-Slavonic texts. Reading knowledge of German essential, acquaintance with Latin and Greek desirable. Text-books: Wiedemann, *Handbuch der Litauischen Sprache*, Strassburg, 1897; Leskien, *Handbuch der Altbulgarischen Sprache*, Weimar, 1905.

Hittite. Mr. Sturtevant.—An introduction intended primarily for students of Indo-European comparative grammar. After a brief consideration of the cuneiform writing as employed by the Hittites, and of the interpretation of the Hittite texts, attention will be devoted to problems of phonology, morphology, and syntax. The course will consist of two lectures a week, and as much reading on suggested topics as each member cares to do. Those who desire to master the cuneiform writing or to have practice in reading texts, will receive the required

assistance. Any who expect to undertake either of the latter tasks should as soon as possible consult the instructor about the purchase of books.

Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages. Mr. Blake.—This course, after an introduction giving a general account of the various members of the Semitic family of speech, of the elements of phonetics, and of change in language, will comprise a comparative discussion of the most important phonetic laws, the most important forms, and the most important constructions of the Semitic languages, followed by the intensive study of some special topic of Comparative Semitic Grammar. Special stress will be laid on the acquisition by the student of the ability to reach independent conclusions on the basis of the linguistic material presented. The course is intended not only for students of Semitic, but also for Indo-Europeanists or others without any knowledge of any Semitic language. No text-book is absolutely essential, but it is recommended that all students have Brockelmann, *Grundriss d. Vergleichenden Grammatik d. Semitischen Sprachen*, 2 vols., Berlin, 1908–1913.

Hebrew. Mr. Dougherty.—This course will comprise an introduction to Hebrew writing, Hebrew grammatical forms, and Hebrew syntax. Stress will be placed upon the acquisition of a vocabulary and upon the interpretation of typical literary extracts. Text-book for class work: Davidson, *An Introductory Hebrew Grammar*, 20th ed., Edinburgh, 1916. The standard grammars and dictionaries of the Hebrew language will be available in the library of Yale University.

Assyrian. Mr. Dougherty.—An introduction to the main features of the Assyrian language. The course will include a consideration of the origin and development of cuneiform writing, a study of cuneiform signs, the reading of portions of Assyrian historical texts, and a brief survey of Assyrian grammar. The text-book, Delitzsch, *Assyrische Lesestücke*, 5th ed., Leipzig (Hinrichs), 1912, may be obtained from G. E. Stechert and Co., 33 E. 10th St., New York.

An Introduction to the Study of Chinese. Mr. Saleski.—The purpose of the course is (1) to present materials and methods of study, (2) to point out some general linguistic problems on which we may hope to get light from the study of Chinese, (3) to take the first steps in the learning of the language.

Those intending to take the course should advise the instructor before May 15th, whether they read German or French; the text-book will be determined accordingly, and copies ordered on that day. Address Prof. R. E. Saleski, Bethany, W. Va.

Tagalog and Introduction to the Study of Philippine Languages.
Mr. Blake.—This course will present the elements of Tagalog, the dialect of Manila and the most important idiom of the Philippine Islands, with constant reference to the two Philippine languages of next importance, the Bisaya of the Bissayan Islands, and the Iloko of Northern Luzon. Special peculiarities of other Philippine dialects will also be mentioned, and attention will be called to the chief characteristics of the whole linguistic group and its relation to other languages of the Malayo-Polynesian or Indonesian family. Text-books: (1) Blake, *A Grammar of the Tagalog Language* (= *American Oriental Series*, Vol. 1, American Oriental Society, New Haven, 1925); (2) L. Bloomfield, *Tagalog Texts with Grammatical Analysis*, Part I (= *University of Illinois, Studies in Language and Literature*, III. 2, Urbana, Ill., May 1917).

THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

cordially invites you not only to participate in the
LINGUISTIC INSTITUTE OF 1929

which is described in the preceding pages, but also to enroll yourself
as a member of the Society.

THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA was founded in 1924 for the advancement of the scientific study of language in all its aspects. Toward this end, it has held annual meetings for personal contacts and the reading of papers; it has established new media of publication for the fruits of linguistic research; it has organized the Linguistic Institute; it is constantly cooperating with other agencies interested in linguistic study. The high standing of the Society is shown by the names of its presidents, Hermann Collitz, Maurice Bloomfield, Carl D. Buck, Franz Boas, Charles H. Grandgent; and by its election to membership in the American Council of Learned Societies.

The annual dues are Five Dollars; membership always begins on January 1. Members receive, without additional charge, all the publications of the Society, including *Language*, which appears quarterly, and the *Language Monographs*, *Language Dissertations*, and *Bulletins*, which are issued at irregular intervals; members alone are eligible to present papers at the meetings and to publish in the several series. The first four volumes of the publications (1925-1928) are still obtainable; they are offered at a special price to new members in 1929.

Persons interested in the *Linguistic Institute* should address Prof. E. H. Sturtevant, Director, 1849 Yale Station, New Haven. Persons interested in membership in the *Linguistic Society* should address Prof. R. G. Kent, Secretary, Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Labor and correspondence may be saved by including with acceptance of this invitation the dues of the first year of membership; or if further information be desired, complimentary samples of the publications, with a price-list and other data, will on request be sent by the Secretary.

The sixth annual meeting of the *Linguistic Society of America* will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, December 30, 1929, to January 1, 1930.